

Ceterum puncta  $B, b, \beta$  non qualibet, sed vero proxima eligere convenit. Si angulus  $AQt$  in quo vestigium orbis in plano Eclipticæ descriptum secabit rectam  $tB$  praterpropter innotescat, in angulo illo ducenda erit recta occulta  $AC$ , quæ sit ad  $Tt$  in dimidiata ratione  $St$  ad  $SQ$ . Et agendo rectam  $SEB$  cujus pars  $EB$  æquetur longitudini  $Vt$ , determinabitur punctum  $B$  quod prima vice usurpare licet. Tum recta  $AC$  deleta & secundum præcedentem constructionem iterum ducta, & inventa insuper longitudine  $MP$ ; in  $tB$  capiatur punctum  $b$ , ea lege, ut si  $TA, TC$  se mutuo secuerint in  $Y$ , sit distantia  $Yb$  ad distantiam  $YB$  in ratione composita ex ratione  $MN$  ad  $MP$  & ratione dimidiata  $SB$  ad  $Sb$ . Et eadem methodo inveniendum erit punctum tertium  $\beta$ ; si modo operationem tertio repetere lubet. Sed hac methodo operationes duæ ut plurimum suffecerint. Nam si distantia  $Bb$  perexigua obvenerit, postquam inventa sunt puncta  $F, f$  &  $G, g$ , actæ rectæ  $Ff$  &  $Gg$  secabunt  $TA$  &  $TC$  in punctis quaesitis  $X$  &  $Z$ .

*Exemplum.*

Proponatur Cometa anni 1680. Hujus motum à *Flamstedio* observatum Tabula sequens exhibet.

		Tem. appar.	Temp. veru	Long. Solis	Long. Cometæ	Lat. Cometæ
1680	December	12	4.46	4.46.00	1.52.2	6.33.0
		21	6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.36.59	11.8.10	5.7.38
		24	6.12	6.17.52	14.10.49	18.49.10
		26	5.14	5.20.44	16.10.38	28.24.6
		29	7.55	8.03.2	19.20.56	12.11.45
		30	8.2	8.10.26	20.22.20	17.37.5
1681	January	5	5.51	6.1.38	26.23.19	8.49.10
		9	6.49	7.0.53	0.29.54	18.43.18
		10	5.54	6.6.10	1.28.34	20.40.57
		13	6.56	7.8.55	4.34.6	25.59.34
		25	7.44	7.58.42	16.45.58	9.55.48
		30	8.07	8.21.53	21.50.9	13.19.36
	February	2	6.20	6.34.51	24.47.4	15.13.48
		5	6.50	7.4.41	27.49.51	16.59.52

In

In his observationibus *Flamstedius* ea usus est diligentia, ut postquam bis observasset distantiam Cometæ à Stella aliqua fixa, deinde etiam distantiam bis ab alia stella fixa, rediret ad stellam priorem & distantiam Cometæ ab eadem iterum observaret, idque bis, ac deinde ex distantia illius incremento vel decremento tempore proportionali colligeret distantiam tempore intermedio, quando distantia à stella altera observabatur. Ex hujusmodi observationibus loca Cometæ festinanter computata *Flamstedius* primo cum amicis communicavit, & postea eadem ad examen revocatas calculo diligentiore correxit. Nos loca correctata hic descripsimus.

His adde observationes quasdam è nostris.

		Temp. appar.	Cometæ Longit.	Com. Lat.
Febru.	25	8h. 30'	26.19.22"	12.46 $\frac{1}{2}$
	27	8.15	27.4.28	12.36
Mart.	1	11.0	27.53.8	12.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2	8.0	28.12.29	12.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	11.30	29.20.51	12.2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	9	8.30	30.43.2	11.44 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hæ observationes Telescopio septupedali, & Micrometro filisque in foco Telescopii locatis paractæ sunt: quibus instrumentis & positiones fixarum inter se & positiones Cometæ ad fixas determinavimus. Designet  $A$  stellam in sinistro calcaneo Persei (*Bayero*  $\alpha$ )  $B$  stellam sequentem in sinistro pede (*Bayero*  $\zeta$ ) &  $C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N$  stellas alias minores in eodem pede. Sintque  $P, Q, R, S, T$  loca Cometæ in observationibus supra descriptis: & existente distantia  $AB$  partium  $80\frac{7}{10}$ , erat  $AC$  partium  $52\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $BC$   $58\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $AD$   $57\frac{1}{12}$ ,  $BD$   $82\frac{6}{11}$ ,  $CD$   $23\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $AE$   $29\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $CE$   $57\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $DE$   $49\frac{11}{12}$ ,  $AK$   $38\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $BK$   $43$ ,  $CK$   $31\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $FK$   $29$ ,  $FB$   $23$ ,  $FC$   $36\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $AH$   $18\frac{6}{7}$ ,  $DH$   $53\frac{5}{11}$ ,  $BN$   $46\frac{5}{12}$ ,  $CN$   $31\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $BL$   $45\frac{5}{12}$ ,  $NL$   $31\frac{1}{7}$ .  $LM$  erat ad  $LB$  ut 2 ad 9 & producta transibat per stellam  $H$ . His determinabantur positiones fixarum inter se.

M m m 2

Die